



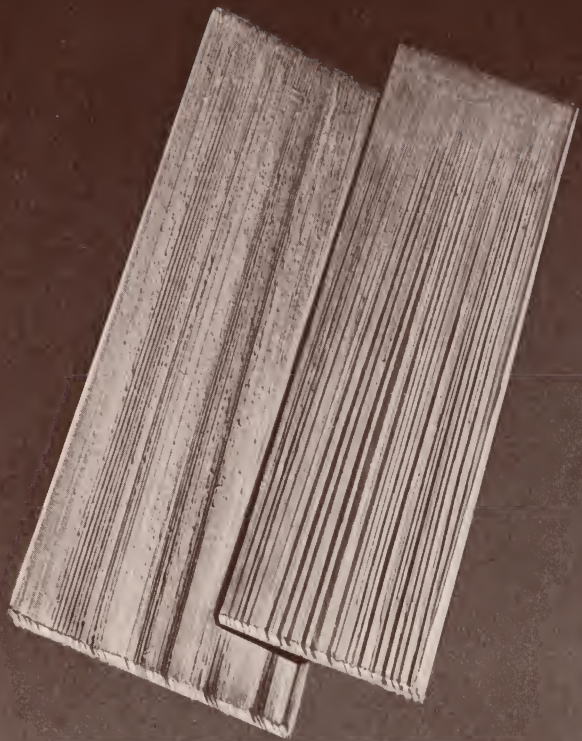
HAND SPLITS

STAINED BY THE EXCLUSIVE NEW *Kolorite* PROCESS

adopted by pioneer home builders
through necessity . . . recognized
today as a distinct contribution
to modern American architecture.



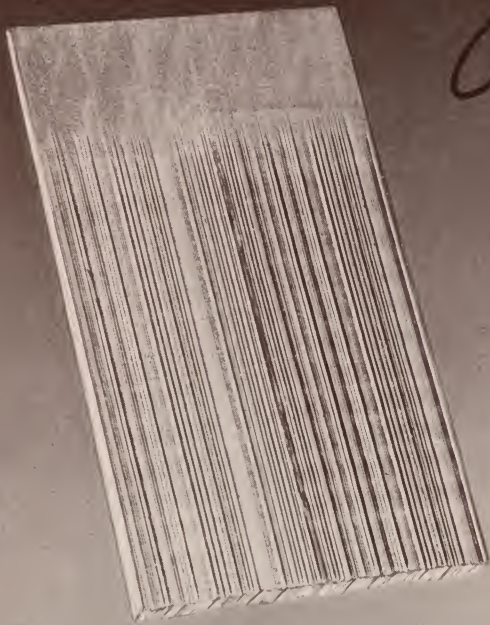
Rough HEWN Shakes have figured prominently in the development of American architecture from the pioneer days, when they were adopted through necessity, until today, when they are recognized as one of the most individual and adaptable of exterior house coverings. Hand rived shakes present a rough, rugged appearance that provides character and individuality that no other material can give for roof and sidewall treatment. Because the butts of these rived shakes are so unevenly thick, they cast heavy, irregular shadow lines, prominence of which as a horizontal pattern makes the house an integral part of the plot on which it stands. Being hand split, the shake butts are not square, which further accentuates the broken shadow lines.



Hand RIVED Shakes

These shakes are diagonally sawn from hand rived blocks made from vertical grain Western Red Cedar which will not cup or warp. After sawing, the shake faces retain the rugged hand split surfaces and the backs are smooth to insure level application. This enables hand rived shakes to present a surface of individual character to the elements while retaining their even tapered tips to permit being closely woven into a thick, protective house covering. The butts have slight natural irregularities typical of a handmade shingle but this characteristic unevenness is not artificially exaggerated. Because of their rough-textured surfaces, Hand Splits are particularly adaptable to weathered effects and various combinations of colors and shades can be blended to produce any effect desired by the architect.

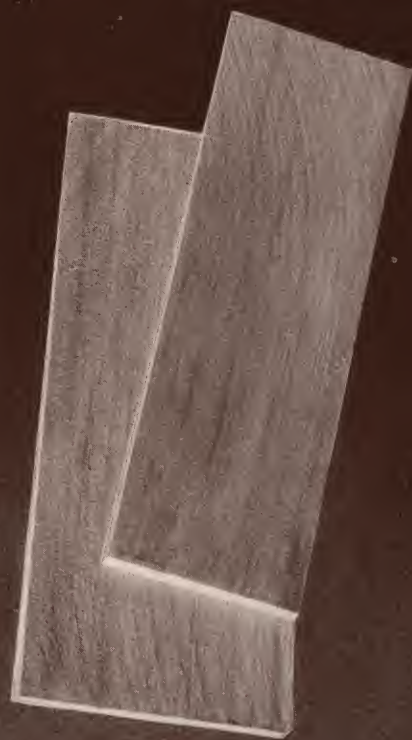




Machine RIVED Shakes

These shakes are machine processed to simulate the rough irregular appearance of individual hand rived surfaces. Because of their uniform tips and butts they permit a closely interwoven roof and sidewall covering. Manufactured from vertical grain Western Red Cedar, they present the same irregular widths, the deep shadow lines and wide exposures of hand rived shakes, affording an individuality in architectural treatment—interesting, yet economical.





REBUTTED & REJOINTED

Stained SHINGLES

Only the highest grade of Western Red Cedar is used in the manufacture of our stained shingles. These Certi-grade shingles are inspected and certified by the Red Cedar Shingle Bureau and kiln dried in accordance with the standards of the United States Department of Commerce. These shingles are made only from vertical grain cedar and will not warp, cup, rot or rattle. They have uniform butts, parallel sides squared to right angles to the butt, uniform length and correct taper—all the factors necessary to insure a closely woven protective covering for roof or sidewall.

SPECIFICATIONS

Kolorite shakes and shingles are made from Western Red Cedar (*Thuja Plicata*) the wood provided by nature with a preservative which acts as a fungous destroying agent. Western Red Cedar is rated as one of the longest lived commercial woods and is known as the lightest weight construction wood, and provides these shakes and shingles with considerable *natural* insulation. Because it contains no pitch or resins, Western Red Cedar is one of the most fire resistant species.

Kolorite Hand Rived and Machine Rived shakes are available unstained or in our standard range of colors. Kolorite Stained Shingles are also furnished in the standard color range and both Kolorite shingles and shakes can be furnished in special shades designed to meet individual specifications.

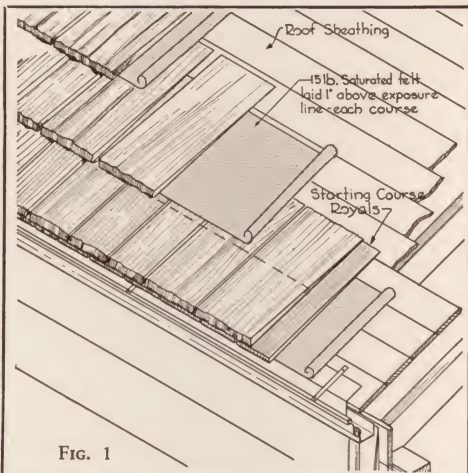


FIG. 1

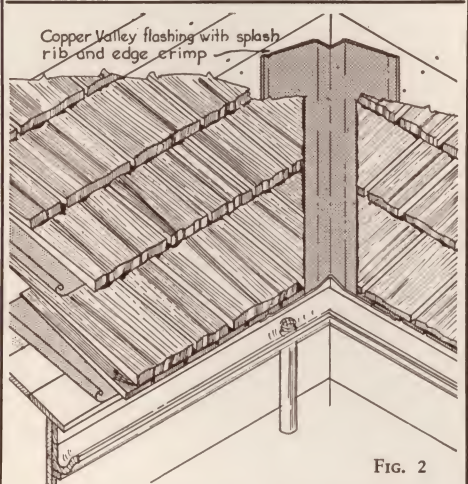


FIG. 2

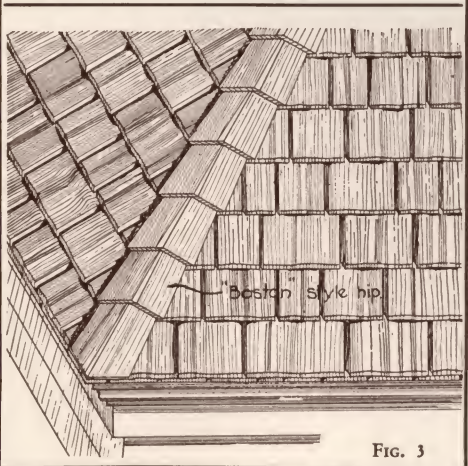


FIG. 3

ROOF SPECIFICATIONS FOR HAND SPLIT SHAKES

All pitched roofs and elevations as shown shall be covered with Kolorite (*specify grade and color number*) shingles. These shingles are hand split with resawn backs averaging (*specify average butt thickness and length*), random widths, but not less than four inches, as made and described by the Stained Shingle Division of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, 2563 Franklin Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Shingles shall be laid in straight line courses exposed (*specify width of exposure*) to the weather, over closed sheathing and with a strip of not less than 15 lb. saturated felt cut into 18-inch widths laid between each course in the following manner: Start at the eave with a layer of 18-inch, 15 lb. felt, covered with a double course of shingles, the starting course consisting of 24-inch Royals. Then lay a strip of 18-inch felt one inch above the line of the width of exposure specified and cover this paper with the next course of shingles at the exposure specified, breaking each joint with at least a 2-inch side lap. Proceed in like manner for each course. (See Figure 1.)

Securely nail each shingle under the lap with not less than two 6d hot dipped zinc coated nails.

2 OPEN VALLEYS, "BOSTON" STYLE RIDGES and HIPS

Valleys to be made of 20-inch, 16-ounce copper sheets with a 3-inch splash rib down the center and a 1/2-inch crimp on outer edge for safety. (See Figure 2.)

Valley shingles shall be cut parallel to the valley forming a valley not over 6 inches in width.

All hips and ridges shall be covered with horizontal courses of shingles laid "Boston" style, exposed not to exceed 10 inches and laid over a double thickness of 15 lb. saturated felt paper. (See Figures 3, 4.)

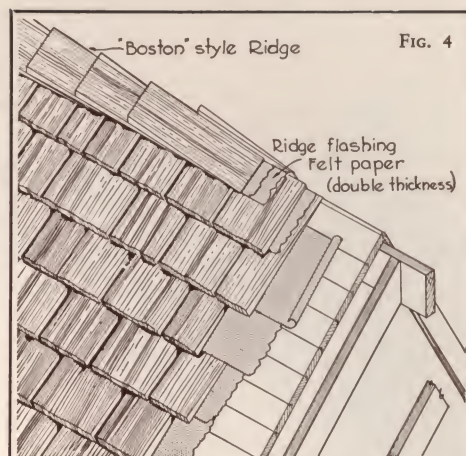


FIG. 4

3 CLOSED VALLEYS—MITERED RIDGES and HIPS

Valleys shall be laid closed and rounded over a 1x6-inch saddle built in by the carpenter. Between each course of shingles a copper sheet shall be used, sufficiently wide to extend 8 inches up on either side of the valley and two inches longer than width of exposure. All valley shingles shall be laid so that the nails will come under the lap of the copper flashing. (See Figure 5.)

Hips shall be laid tight and mitered and flashed under each course with a copper sheet 8 inches wide and at least 2 inches longer than exposure, taking care that no nails go through the flashing except at the outside corners. (See Figure 6.)

Ridges shall be laid tight and mitered. A continuous strip of copper shall be laid under the last course of shingles at the ridge, to extend down four inches on both sides. Nail last course close to the butts and toenail at tips, so that no nails go through the flashing at any point. (See Figure 7.)

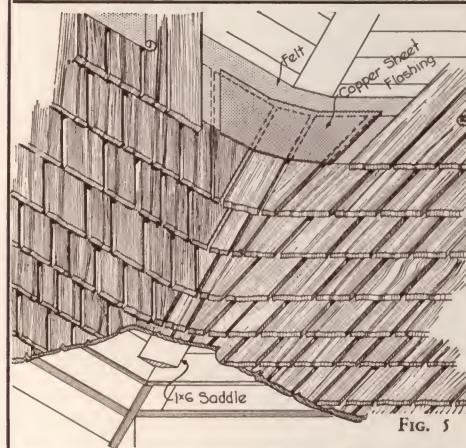


FIG. 5

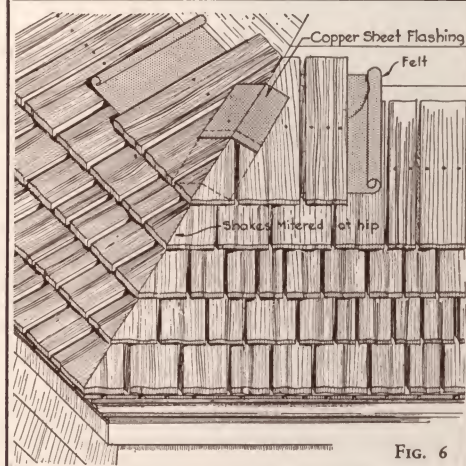


FIG. 6

4 ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS: RIDGES and HIPS

In addition to the "Boston" style and Mitered treatments of ridges and hips, illustrated and described in the foregoing specifications, the following alternative treatments are recommended:

RIDGES: An application identical with the "Boston" style except that the shakes vary in width, resulting in an unusual ridge treatment.

Ridges may be finished with a 1x5" board overlapping a 1x4" board, laid over the final course of shingles, which shall first be protected at the ridge by a double thickness of 15 lb. saturated felt paper. (See Figure 8.)

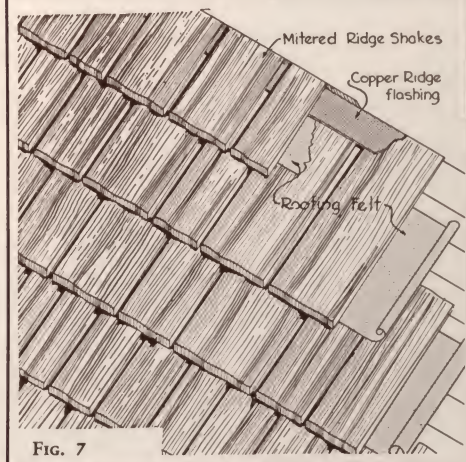


FIG. 7

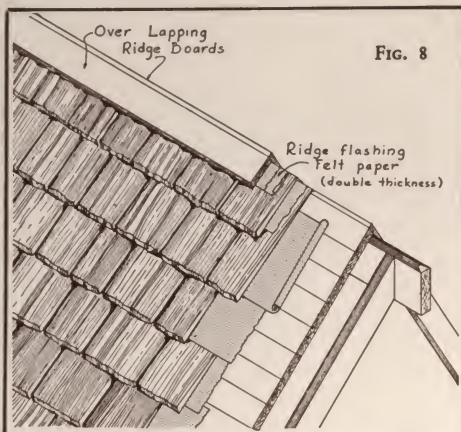


FIG. 8

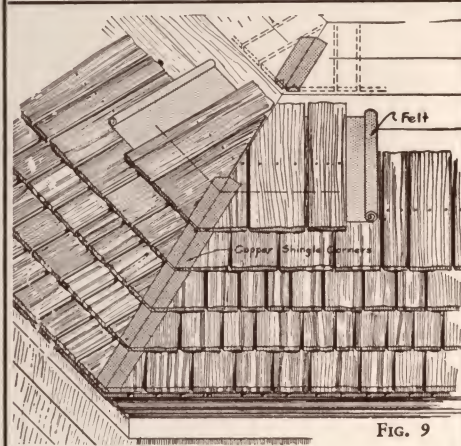


FIG. 9

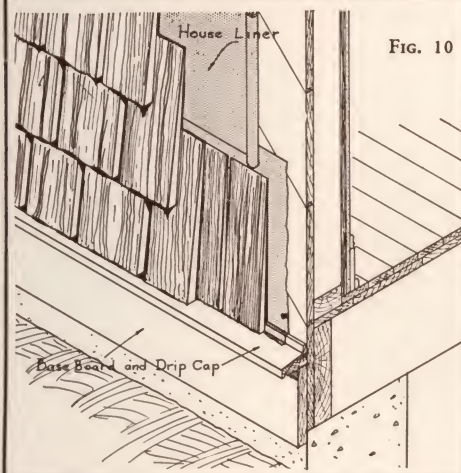


FIG. 10

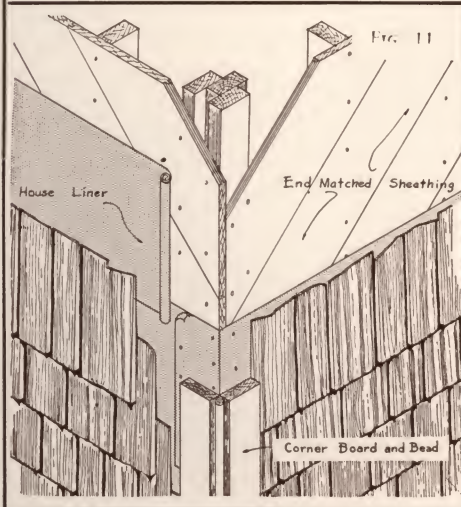


FIG. 11

HIPS: In the use of copper shingle corners, hips shall be laid tight over 15 lb. saturated felt paper. As each course of shakes is laid, copper strips approximately 4x12" shall be laid over the hip joint, with lower strip edges crimped under the connecting shakes. Copper strips shall be nailed at least 2 inches above the point at which the succeeding course overlaps. (See Figure 9.)

5 WIDER EXPOSURES FOR ROOFS

Hand Splits can be safely laid at wider exposures than those recommended, by using a 30 lb. saturated felt rather than a 15 lb. felt. However, we do not recommend laying an 18-inch shingle to exceed 7½ inches and a 25-inch shingle to exceed 9-inch exposure.

6 SPECIFICATIONS FOR LAYING HAND SPLITS FOR SIDEWALLS

All sidewalls as noted on the elevations shall be covered with Kolorite (specify grade and color number) shingles. These shingles are hand split shakes with resawn backs averaging (specify average butt thickness and length), random widths but not less than four inches wide, as made and described by the Stained Shingle Division of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, 2563 Franklin Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

All shingles shall be laid in straight line courses exposed (specify width of exposure) to the weather over solid sheathing and one good layer of heavy waterproofed building paper. Starting courses shall be doubled with first course against water table. All joints shall be broken with not less than a 2-inch lap. (See Figure 10.)

In using hand split shakes, do not trim edge of shingles more than necessary. Lay them just as they come except around openings where close fitting is necessary.

Securely nail each shingle under the laps with not less than two 6d Stayfast zinc coated nails.

7 CORNER TREATMENTS WITH HAND SPLITS

In addition to mitered shingle corners and alternate butt joints corners commonly used, several variations in corner board treatment are recommended.

Overlapping corner boards laid over double thicknesses of waterproofed building paper follow common practice.

A variation of this treatment uses corner boards laid up to leave an exposed corner. This corner is filled with a stock staff bead. (See Figure 11.)

Mitered corner boards are recommended as a reliable corner treatment when securely laid over waterproof building paper. As with foregoing corner treatment, shingles are laid tightly against corner boards and over one good layer of waterproofed building paper. (See Figure 11-A.)

End corner boards may be used by projecting one side approximately 1 5/8" beyond the corner allowing a projection sufficiently thick to accommodate shakes laid tightly against it. The corner board should be at least 1 5/8" in thickness (in case of hand splits) to allow sufficient surface on the edge to permit close laying of shakes on the other sidewall. (See Figure 12.)

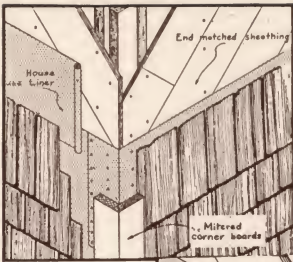


FIG. 11-A

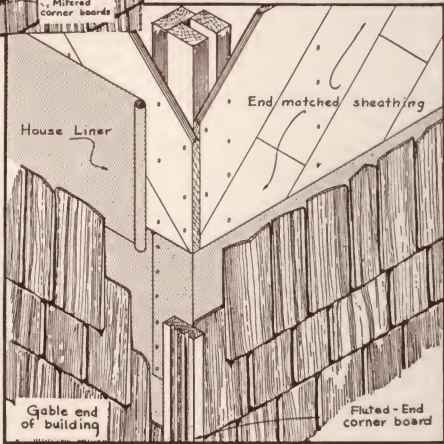


FIG. 12

SPECIFICATIONS KOLORITE HAND SPLIT SHAKES

	Length	Butt Thickness	Recom- mended Roof Exposure	Recom- mended Sidewall Exposure
NORFOLKS.....	18"	3/8"		8 1/2"
CAPE CODS.....	18"	5/8"	5 1/2"	8"
CONCORDS.....	25"	1 1/2"	7 1/2"	10"
SALEMS.....	25"	5/8"	7 1/2"	10"
PIONEERS.....	25"	3/4 to 1"	7 1/2"	10"
COLONIALS.....	25"	3/4 to 1 1/4"	7 1/2"	10"
WINCHESTERS.....	25"	1"	7 1/2"	10"
PLYMOUTHS.....	31"	1"	9"	12"
OXFORDS.....	37"	1"	12"	15"

Colonial shakes vary in thickness at the butt from 5/8" to 1 1/4", averaging 3/4". Winchesters, Plymouths and Oxfords vary in thickness at the butt from 3/4" to 1 1/2", averaging 1".

KOLORITE STANDARD SAWN SHINGLES

	Length	Butt Thickness	Recom- mended Roof Exposure	Recom- mended Sidewall Exposure
XXXXX PERFECTS.....	16"	2/5"	5"	7 1/2"
EUREKAS.....	18"	2/5"	5 1/2"	8"
PERFECTIONS.....	18"	9/20"	5 1/2"	8"
JUMBOS.....	18"	5/8"	5 1/2"	8"
ROYALS.....	24"	1 1/2"	7 1/2"	10"
SUPREMES.....	24"	1"	7 1/2"	10"
JUNIORS (Process Shakes)...	18"	9/20"		14"*
MAJORS (Process Shakes)...	24"	1 1/2"	7 1/2"	16"*

*Process shakes are sawn one side, and grooved one side three-quarters distance from butt to produce a hand-split effect. They are rebuted with parallel edges; especially manufactured for "double coursing."



Upper left: Detail of a graduated roof of Kolorite Cedar Hand Splits on a residence at Wellesley, Massachusetts.

Upper right: Residence at Chatham, Massachusetts, with sidewalls covered with Hand Split Shakes. Door detail is illustrated below.

Lower left: Doorway of residence at Chatham, Mass., indicating the adaptability of shakes to stone and Colonial trim.

Lower right: Chicago suburb residence finished with prime white Kolorite Hand Splits.

Why KOLORITE PRODUCTS ARE BETTER

The new Weyerhaeuser staining process, perfected after months of research and the expenditure of thousands of dollars for working models and technical counsel, provides the most revolutionary improvement in shingle staining in a decade.

However, the material must be as high grade as the process. Therefore only selected Red Cedar Hand Splits and Certigrade Shingles are used. These are processed as explained and illustrated on the following page.

RIGID LABORATORY CONTROL of stain formulae is maintained to assure identical stain contents at all times. Continual laboratory experiments are made to improve stain quality, coverage, adaptability.

STAINING OPERATION. Every hand split and shingle is **INDIVIDUALLY** stained by this new machine process. Following rigid pre-inspection, shingles are fed into the machine and are successively cleaned, brushed, drenched with stain, rebrushed and carried through the oxidizing chambers.

FLOODED WITH STAIN. All sides and edges of each stained hand split and shingle are drenched with stain immediately after the surfaces are brushed clean. This exact, standardized procedure permits constant control of staining and draining time, resulting in absolute uniformity.

REBRUSHING. After color-flooding, the excess stain is brushed away. Like every other operation of this controlled staining process, each shingle is rebrushed within a pre-determined time after staining. This eliminates draining time variations, which, under the antiquated hand "dunking" method caused inequalities in pigment coverage and oil film protection, detrimental in many cases to the color and durability of the product.

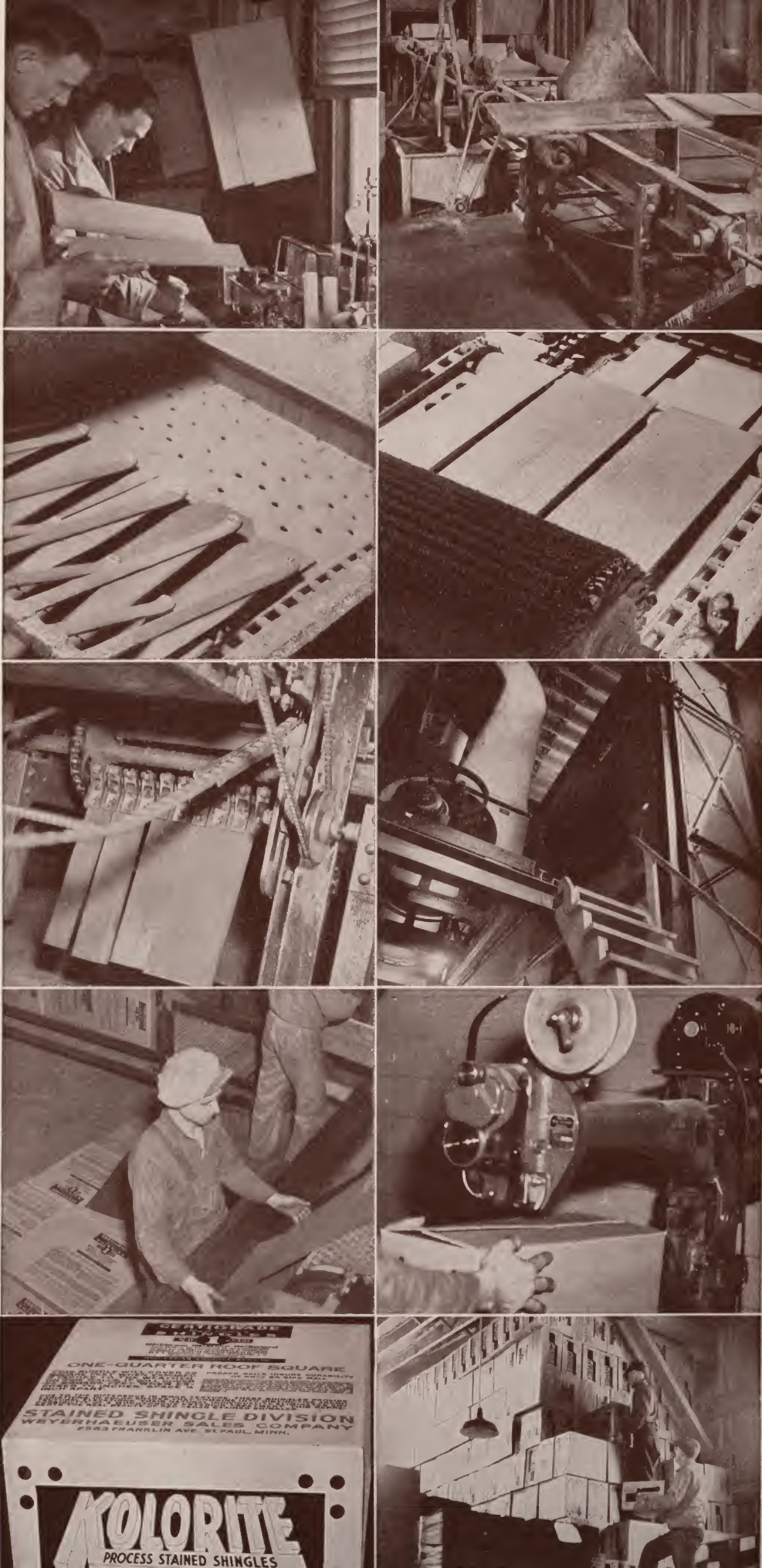
Immediately after rebrushing, shingles are carried into oxidizing chambers, where under controlled temperature conditions, the stain pigment is "set" and covered with a protective film of linseed oil.

OXIDIZING PROCESS. Due to constant temperature control, the linseed oil content of the stain assists the physical binding between color pigment and shingle surface, and is distributed over the pigment surface as a tough protective film that adds life and color retention to the color pigment.

INSPECTION AND PACKING. At the left of the opposite illustration is the inspector who checks every shingle as it approaches on the carrier after leaving the oxidizing chambers. Shingles passing inspection are packed into fibre cartons by the workman in the background.

CARTONING. Cartoned shingles next pass the stitching machine, where carton flaps are securely stapled, enclosing the product within a strong, protective covering that delivers the shingles on the job in the same perfect condition as they leave the machine processing operation.

RESERVE STOCKS of cartoned Kolorite facilitate immediate shipment of any amount in any standard grade or color. A recent addition to the shingle manufacturing plant provides 25,000 feet of modern storage and manufacturing space, thereby increasing efficiency of operation and shipment.





STANDARD COLORS

Kolorite Stained Shingles and Hand Splits are available in a wide range of standard colors, ranging from prime white to solid black and including greens, grays, browns, reds and tan.

The shingle plant is prepared to produce special shades and graduated blend effects, to your specifications.

INDIVIDUAL SHINGLE SAMPLES

Promptly furnished, to illustrate shake or shingle characteristics, in any standard color.

SAMPLE PADS

Available in various sizes. Made from Western Red Cedar treated with Kolorite stains, showing the complete standard color range.

STAINED SHINGLE DIVISION

WEYERHAEUSER SALES CO.
2563 FRANKLIN AVENUE
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

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